

Ninth Year, No. 25

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

Dominion Government Lenient With Farmers

J. Bruce Walker, the Dominion Government commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg telegraphs the CALL as follows:

Winnipeg, Sept. 8, 1915
The CALL, Gleichen.

Will you kindly announce in a local news paragraph that the Dominion Government has decided to collect only half of the amount of the farmers indebtedness to us for seed grain this year plus five per cent interest per annum for six months on the amount collected leaving balance for seed grain and indebtedness for all other relief for subsequent payment next year. Where relief only has been obtained only half of indebtedness for such relief will be collected, plus same rate of interest. Please add the Government neither desires nor encourages the farmer to market his grain now, but would expect him to hold it until it is agreeable and convenient for him to market the same.

Signed: J. Bruce Walker

Delegates Elected For Synod Convention

The delegates from the diocese of Calgary who will attend the general synod of the Church of England in Canada, which will be held at Toronto Sept. 15th to 29th follows:

Bishop Pinkham, Dean Paget, Archdeacon Sims (Sarcee Mission), Archdeacon Dewdney (Red Deer), Canon W. V. McMillan, Canon Murrell-Wright and C. F. P. Conebeare, K.C., of Lethbridge, Canon Gale and Sidney Houlton of Calgary, Major D. C. Burke, Pekisko, J. W. Jowett, Gleichen, Col. Gregory, Lacombe.

The synod opens on September 15. The chief business will be the proposed revision of the prayer book, but many other important matters will come up for discussion it is expected that the synod will be in session for at least a fortnight.

Altogether there will be 130 clerical and about the same number of lay delegates attending the convention.

Mr. Jowett left here yesterday on No. 4 for Toronto to be in attendance.

Excitement ran high around the "Busy Store" corner during the last three days of the past week, caused by the arrival on Thursday morning of a car of fruit (25,270 lbs.) for Ramsay's Busy Store. As soon as the draymen commenced delivering the cases the stream of customers from town and country who had been advised of date of arrival of car, ten days ahead, began to show up and our theory that ladies get more excited over fresh fruit than they do over a spring hat certainly proved true when we saw the jam of people selecting their year's supply of fruit. When Thursday's business was over it was discovered by actual figures that over 18,000 lbs. of fruit went out that day to Ramsay's customers far and near. The highest amount purchased by one house was 36 cases just for their own personal use. On Tuesday morning we were shown the balance of the car in stock and all that was left was 5 cases of plums, 18 cases of apples and 5 green tomatoes. This is a record for fruit selling never before touched in Gleichen and speaks volumes for the Busy Store hustle.

GLEICHEN CROP ESTIMATED AT TWO MILLION DOLLARS

J. E. Pember in Calgary Albertan
Tells the Story

(By J. E. Pember)

Gleichen, Sept. 1.—The popping of shotguns mingled with the rattle of the binders today, sportsmen and farmers alike worked from morn till dewy eve beneath the mighty dome of heaven.

Both were supremely satisfied, the one because ducks swarmed in multitudes in every slough and irrigation ditch, big fat fellows, tender and toothsome; and the other because he was busy harvesting the mightiest, amplest and most perfect crop that has ever been known at the town of Gleichen.

Gleichen is another Southern Alberta farming community which believes it will have 2,000,000 bushels of grain to market this year. What is more, it has the figures to prove it.

The more one goes into the facts and data of this colossal 1915 harvest yield, the more staggering it becomes. One dares not believe the evidence of his own mathematics. Simple addition fails to convince. He feels that there must be something wrong with the calculation. He is afraid lest his announcements will be greeted with derision and labeled "hot air" and that he will be accused of fabricating "flowery reports" with the object of depressing prices and profiting in some mysterious manner thereby.

Thus it is in Gleichen. So enormous is the crop, so heavy is the yield, that the very owners themselves have come to doubt the evidence of their senses. It exceeds their most extravagant expectations, their most rosy dreams.

Bankers are, for the most part, men of prosaic mind, not prone to flights of fancy, or apt to exaggerate when it comes to matters of figures. They have the faculty of crystallizing a dream into arable numerals in a fashion that is sometimes almost disconcerting to the dreamer. They are pretty good at estimating a crop. It is their business to know something about agricultural conditions. "Head office" looks for talent of this sort, and the manager who goes astray in his judgments is likely to find himself "transferred" to some field of labor where his intellect is not subject to so severe a strain.

You have got to hand it to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for keeping the most thorough system of reports regarding crop prospects and of so securing and classifying its information that the results must be regarded as approximately correct, and as far removed as possible from the realm of guesswork. I do not mean that the other banks do not keep sharply after this necessary branch of their business, only that I have always found the Commerce to be particularly well posted.

So, when Manager James Cameron of the local branch of that institution gives me a string of figures, which he assures me are "conservative," his position, together with his canny ancestry, impel me to give all credence to the statement.

A Close, Careful Estimate

Mr. Cameron estimates the acreage sown in wheat in the Gleichen district this year at 45,000 acres. Putting the average yield at the very moderate figure of 25 bushels, this makes the total production 1,125,000 bushels. For seedling and feed purposes 225,000 bushels will be reserved, leaving 900,000 bushels to be marketed. At 80 cents a bushel this makes the value of the marketed wheat crop \$720,000.

Of oats 21,000 acres were put in, and the yield, at a very conservative estimate of 60 bushels to the acre, will therefore be 1,260,000 bushels. Allowing that 360,000 bushels will be reserved for feed and seed, it leaves 900,000 bushels that will be shipped out. Valued at 40 cents a bushel the value of the marketed oats will be \$360,000. The total crop that will probably be marketed is, according to this estimate, 1,800,000 bushels, and its total value well over \$1,000,000 in good, hard cash. There is every likelihood that the shipments will reach the 2,000,000-bushel mark and beyond. Is it surprising that there is a general feeling of satisfaction and happiness in Gleichen tonight? A round million of dollars, with "plus" enough to pay up most of the store and implement bills owed in town, is a good enough prospect for any place.

In addition to the wheat and oats about 3,000 acres have been put into barley, which is easily running 50 bushels to the acre. Most of this is used for feed, and so will not be shipped out except in the form of beef or pork.

There is practically no flax grown in Gleichen; 200 acres would probably cover it all.

The quality of all these crops could not be surpassed, and the indications are that all the grain will grade No. 1 or two.

Harvest Well Advanced

Harvesting operations are well advanced; in fact, they are further forward than they are in some places further south. There is a considerable difference, for instance, between the condition of crops, so far as general maturity is concerned, in Gleichen and Blackie. The soil seems a bit keener here, and the slight general slope toward the south may have something to do with it.

Fully 80 per cent. of the wheat is already cut, 50 per cent. of the remainder is ready and the rest will be ready by the end of the week. As for the oats 25 per cent. of them are already down, 60 per cent. are ready to cut now and the balance should be ready by Monday of next week.

There is no scarcity of help, for which the Gleichen farmers are truly thankful. One man needed a couple of hands this afternoon and drove several miles into a town feeling rather doubtful whether or not he would be able to secure any. But he found a couple of strapping big boys waiting on the sidewalk to be hired. A bargain was struck instantly, \$2.50 a day and found. The "hands" piled into the democrat with their belongings and Mr. Farmer, all smiles, urged his team upon the homeward trail as hard as they could go.

Take these figures in plenty. It was foreseen early in the year that it was going to be any crop at all it was bound to be an extraordinarily heavy one. So orders for twine were liberal and went forward betimes.

There will be lots of threshing machines available this year. More, indeed, than there have been for a number of seasons past. I do not hear that there is any possibility of a "hold up" in the way of prices on the part of the threshers. Ten cents a bushel for wheat and six cents for oats. The old standard price is the accepted quotation. A while back there was some talk of the threshers charging 12 1/2 cents a bushel for wheat, but that has long since died away.

Gleichen, together with Strathmore, occupies the western block of the great C. P. R. irrigation area. Its farms are purchased off the railway company and a large part of the land is irrigated by means of the intricate system of canals and sluices with the water brought down from the Bow river at Calgary.

This year most of the ditches are dry. Nature provided almost everything that was needed for growing the crops. Decidedly it was not an irrigation year. But this is an exceptional year. It is not to be expected that future Mays and Junes and Julys will be the aqueous months that they were in 1915. Then the irrigation system will stand ready to supply all deficiencies in moisture due to meteorological vagaries and to supply a never failing supply of water without which the most scientific and industrious farmer that ever lived can never grow a crop.

The ditches and laterals are all there, but except for the purpose of watering stock or of helping along some selected plot the farmers in the block are not found it necessary to make use of the irrigation system.

The Irrigation Trouble

There are some 200 farmers on the C.P.R. land here, generally prosperous and successful and all with "bumper" crops where with to bless themselves. The dispute which has arisen between some of them and the C.P.R. company with regard to the classification of their land, as to whether it is "irrigable" or "non-irrigable" and, in consequence, whether they are required to pay \$20 or \$18 per acre under their agreement, is in a fair way to a satisfactory settlement. I understand that it is probable that the farmers will have the option of accepting either the company's classification of the land or the Dominion government's re-classification. Then they will most likely be allowed to sign a new 20-year contract instead of the 20-year contracts hitherto signed.

P. K. Cameron of the Natural Resources department, Publicity Commissioner Norman S. Rankin and other officers of the C.P.R. company made a tour of the district a few days ago and expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied with the crop conditions in the block.

Mr. Rankin says that another year the whole place will be filled with contented and prosperous settlers. If his prediction is fulfilled Gleichen will be in a fair way to becoming a lesser edition of Winnipeg.

Principles of Dry Farming

The farmers of the district who have not depended upon irrigation have achieved success by a strict attention to the principles of dry farming. There is land which it is impossible to irrigate, for the simple reason that the engineers have as yet invented no way of making water flow up hill. But this land is as rich and fertile as any and it is here that dry farming gets in its perfect work.

The dry farming congress held at Lethbridge a few years ago and the propaganda carried on since has impressed upon our farmers the absolute necessity of properly cultivating their land. Summerfallowing is the rule and stubble sowing is the exception.

Certainly two successful stubble sowings would be anathema. Any agriculturalist known to indulge in this practice would find his line of credit at the bank to be of kossamer slenderness when he made application for the usual "advance."

The upshot has been that in Gleichen, as in many another Alberta town, the farming community, as a whole, has succeeded in getting out of the slough of debt in a manner that seems little short of miraculous. Debts have been reduced as if by magic. Store accounts have been paid, implement bills discharged, and bank notes cut down. In fact about the only liabilities remaining are those upon the land and to the bank.

Outlook Encouraging

The outlook is most encouraging, and with the prospect of splendid crop as good as secured, Gleichen looks forward to a busy and lively fall and winter.

Gleichen is not only a famous grain producing center with crops which yield to none in Canada in either quantity or quality, but it is celebrated as being the greatest livestock and ranching district left in the west.

The great herds of cattle on the ranges, or the spectacle of the galloping cowpuncher in "chaps" and flannel shirt met with on the trails, carry one back to the days of the romantic past when the cattle industry was every-thing, when life moved at high pressure and before the prosaic "sodbuster" had begun to fence in the ranges and dispute with the cattleman for the mastery of the prairie.

Several Gleichen ranchers, such as Wm. Hill and Hardwick Bros., run herds of 1,000 head, and when it is understood that \$325,000 worth of beef was turned off this fall in Gleichen the magnitude of the industry can be realized. No finer steers can be found in all the wide Dominion than the bovine beauties who grow fat on the luxuriant pasturage of this country.

In addition, a large number of horses are raised and sold. Fine animals they are, too, always commanding top-notch prices. A considerable number of hogs are also raised. These will be more next year. The shortage of feed last season caused a serious falling off in the local pig population.

A trip through the country to the town of Gleichen and Cluny this afternoon was a revelation. I have never seen finer looking crops, or crops which promised such a bountiful return to their fortunate owners.

Several acres of field of super grain that could not have been surpassed anywhere in the world. The wheat is either dead ripe or so near it that a few days more of this sun and wind will mature it absolutely and the oats, as far as I saw them, were practically ready.

The latter are rather badly lodged in a good many fields as the result of going down in the two days heavy rain that fell recently, but I don't think that much of the crop will be a total loss.

Wheat is Magnificent

But the wheat is magnificent. It fairly defies description. I never saw such heavy growth and the big, plump heads betoken an extraordinarily great yield.

It is easy to say glibly that such and such a crop will run 40 bushels to the acre when the chances are that 30 bushels is nearer the correct figure if indeed 25 is not closer still to the fact. But today I saw field after field, section after section that will go 40 bushels if it goes ones.

A practically all Marquis, of course, with a little Standard or Red Fife of the ranker, closest growing imaginable. The farmers are having the job of their lives cutting it and the city man who thinks he will have a snap earning a little easy money getting in stocks has another consideration. By the time he has handled them for an hour or two he will be ready to swear that they weigh a ton apiece.

As the binder teams they are "all in" long before the crop is. A most interesting sight is presented on the farm of W. T. Trego, where the binders are equipped with gasoline engines which operate the binding knives and work the canvas, while all that the horses have to do is to supply the tractive power.

The gasoline engines saved into the thick, heavy wheat with the light-hearted ease of a boy's first five minutes at the grindstone crank.

Two horses pulled each of the seven binders and the ease with which they handled the machines were in refreshing contrast to the laboring work which four-horse teams, hauling the usual type of binder were doing.

Mr. Trego put in the gas engines after making an attempt to cut his crop by horsepower. He believed that he will save their cost in wear and tear of horseflesh, not to speak of the clean job of cutting and the saving in time.

It is a wonderful crop. The only one that I have seen to compare with it is that on the Noble farm at Nobleford. From 40 to 45 bushels to the acre over the whole half section would, I think, be a fair estimate. It was a splendid color and of an evenness and uniformity that always indicates good farming.

A little was lodged here and there but the binders were picking it up as clean as a whistle.

James Young has a 1,300 acre farm on which he is sowing wheat crop. G. P. Muir has 400 or 500 acres of Marquis that are simply glorious to look upon.

Robb and Gardner, old Ontario farmers, whose place is north of Cluny, have another superb piece, nearly all in stock.

I must apologize for such seemingly hysterical enthusiasm. It is only justification is the crops themselves. Here is another, that of John Koefoed, on the Cluny trail. It would make the eyes of an Iowa or Kansas grain grower stick

right out of his head, like clothes pegs, in sheer amazement. It is one of the best in the district and it has to go home to achieve that distinction.

Then mention positively must be made of Fairview, the beautiful place of John Arnold, also on the Cluny trail. Such a garden! Such trees! Such glorious, golden wheat!

Space forbids even attempt to catalogue Gleichen's successful farmers, but among those who are certainly entitled to "honorable mention" are W. F. Ferguson, G. T. Jones, who goes in for livestock as well as grain; B. Bollinger, who is a scientific farmer and preeminently successful; J. C. Buckley, whose stock and crops together are superlative; Rufus Mace, of Blind Creek; Preston Mills, of Majorville, and as the society reporter puts it "many others."

Majorville News

(Our own correspondent)

Farmers are about completing the largest harvest that has ever been garnered in this district. Threshing operations have started and large yields are anticipated.

"Billie" Plante is the latest owner of an automobile "built for two". Hitherto "Billy" has been beating it alone, but he has decided that a double header is more in taste with good housekeeping. Look out for announcements later.

Miss Cooper of Toronto is spending a few days with her cousins the Messrs Longs. We are sorry to note that Mr. Hugh Long has been somewhat unwell. Dr. Scott of Bassano has been in attendance.

The long looked for grading outfit has arrived and their arrival has been opportune. The much needed improvements are being attended to and they promise to make a good job. Majorville may yet be connected up with the trunk line.

Among the summer visitors going and coming were Miss Evelyn Shear and Miss Ruth Beston from Michigan, visiting with their friend Miss Nellie Ash.

The Misses Myern, friends of Mr. Closky, have been visiting in this vicinity.

Miss Coy of Alderside has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ebdale.

Miss Winderline Wing of Calgary is spending her holidays with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mills.

Vic Scott, the all-round horse-wrangler, blew into town recently and has given several exhibitions of how he does the trick. Vic is not scared to climb on the worst of them and seems quite at home in the saddle or in the air, wherever the animal prefers to go. We presume he would make a good "air-man."

The several threshing outfits in the vicinity are all ready for the seasons threshing and some have already begun. Mr. Winch's outfit with their foreman Mr. Moore are in good shape. The other gasoline outfits, Messrs Mills, Beggs and Dietz are all getting started and Messrs Godkins and Peterson's steam outfits. Mr. Godkin has rented his outfit to the Scott Bros., for this season's work. Look out for those hustlers.

SITUATION WANTED—By man and wife capable of taking charge of cook car throughout the threshing season. Practical experience. References furnished. Apply Box T, CALL office, Gleichen.

Marquis Wheat V.S. Red Fife

Four years ago, (the wet year,) when magnificent fields of red fife remained green way into September and was mowed down under a snowstorm and frozen, I came to the conclusion that if wheat growing was to be a dependable business in wet years it was necessary to get an earlier ripening wheat. I was one of the first to try Marquis wheat in Queenstown and some of my neighbors who were used to that splendid yielding fife, did not think much of that new kind of wheat. My piece of Marquis wheat was being watched by a good many that first year to see what it would do. As it happened to be an ordinary year, with fine ripening weather and a dry harvest there was not such a great difference in the ripening of the two kinds and last year, (the dry year) any old kind of wheat would ripen in time. Still quite a number of farmers began to sow Marquis and this year there are quite a number of fields of the Marquis in Queenstown. The real test of the two kinds of wheat came this year and the Marquis came with flying colors. The third week in August when we had some very heavy showers in Queenstown, the most of the best looking fields of Red Fife on the summerfallow went down flat on the ground, green as grass, while the Marquis, being lighter in straw, remained standing except in small spots. On August 24th the yellow fields of Marquis, ready to cut could be seen all over the district, while the Fife looked to be about 3 weeks later. On that date it looked very bad for the farmers who had nothing but Red Fife, and had the wet weather kept up there was great danger of frozen grain. As luck would have it the weather cleared up and we got a week of fine ripening weather that shoved the Fife along and probably the most of it will escape the frost. But the wheat down on the ground will stay there and most of it will have to be cut one way, a waste of labor and also of grain and I dare say there will be few farmers in Queenstown who will not have some Marquis wheat next year. Of course I know the claim is made that the Marquis is harder to thresh out than Fife, still the Marquis has yielded 40 bushels and over to the acre which is not bad. While Red Fife is all right in ordinary years, no man can predict in the spring just what kind of a year we shall have. Is it not better to put in a crop that can be harvested in August reasonably sure, as far as Queenstown is concerned, free from frost, rather than spending ones time preparing the land for life and then having it frozen should it turn out to be a wet year.



Public Notice District Court

A Sitting of the District Court will be held in Gleichen on Wednesday, September 15th, commencing at 10 a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, September 3rd, 1915.

G. P. Owen Fenwick,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell; rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

LOST—Rear Tail Light for motor car. Kindly leave same with J. O. Bogstie, Gleichen. 25

\$15 REWARD per head will be paid for deliver of one grey mare branded on left shoulder and 2Q on right hip; and one bay gelding branded EE on left hip and on left shoulder, star in forehead white snip on nose. Deliver to Palace Hotel, Gleichen, or H2 ranch. J. McGillis. 25tf

FOR SALE—one I.H.C. Hay Press 17x22. Also one I.H.C. 8 h.p. Gasoline Engine with 104 grinder, all in good condition. Apply to J. A. Maynard, Cluny, Alta. 24tf.

6% MONEY TO LOAN
We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans on farm and city property at 6% interest with only 2% brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address: Finance Agency, 500 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25, a sorrel gelding, branded — on left hip, left hind foot white, 2L left front foot white, white strip in face, weight about 800 lbs. age 8 years. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25. Sorrel roan mare, branded — (joined) on left hip, 4 white feet, white strip in face, weight about 700 lbs., aged. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received concerning the whereabouts of any of our horses or cattle, showing signs of lameness, or with legs or feet broke out with apparent "hoof rot." Horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 2 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. Notify F.A. McHugh & Sons, Blind Creek P. O., Alberta, or Palace Hotel, Gleichen. 26

LOST—Sleeve link in Gleichen, \$10 Reward for return to Box B., CALL office. 25

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 19tf

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

DRESSMAKING and children's sewing. Prices moderate. Apply to Mrs. D. C. Wishart. 13tf

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 500 feet of 1 1/2 pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for barn. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 13tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing about a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 181, Gleichen. 15



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THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

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Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

Creamery Business Is Very Active.

An order for 24 cars of butter, the largest single
order for butter ever given in Canada, is taxing the cream-
eries of Saskatchewan to their fullest capacity. The but-
ter is to be delivered during September and October. A
special appeal has been made by the Dairy Commissioner
to the different creameries to exert every effort in their
power so that this order might be filled and the local de-
mand supplied.

The market created at the coast for Saskatchewan
butter is a large one and very profitable. Farmers in the
Province have not been slow to recognize the development
of the industry and are strengthening their herds so as to
increase the output of the creameries. Top prices for but-
ter fat have prevailed all season; at no time was creamery
butter selling for less than 30 cents a pound.

Business of the creameries in Al-
berta is really regrettable that the
Gleichen Creamery is allowed to stand idle. Our factory
is admitted to be an up-to-date one in every respect and
all that seems to be lacking is a capable manager and a
little more capital.

Value of Irrigated Lands

Striking testimony to the increased value given to
land by the introduction of irrigation is found in a suit be-
fore Judge Thomas C. Wilson, of Wichita, Kansas, as re-
ported in The Irrigation Age, (Chicago). The case primar-
ily is over the payment of rent on a 10-acre tract north
of Wichita. The interesting side issue is this: If a 10
acre tract produces crops worth \$213 with rainfall, how
much will it yield with irrigation?

Charles Smith says irrigation will increase the pro-
duction of land around Wichita from five to five hundred
times. Conservatively, though, he says one acre of ir-
rigated ground will yield as much as ten that are watered
only by the rain. Mr. Smith gave this testimony in de-
fence of J. T. Graham's suit to collect \$230 rental on the
ten acres.

According to contract of lease Graham was to install
an Irrigation plant on the 10 acre tract for the 1914 season
Smith agreed to pay \$300 a year rental, under those con-
ditions. When the pump was not installed Smith refused
to pay \$230 of the rent, claiming the land had produced
only \$213 when it would have yielded between \$2,500 and
\$3,500 had it been irrigated according to contract.

The relative value of irrigated and non-irrigated
land, as set forth above, should be of interest to those who
have the opportunity to obtain irrigated lands in Western
Canada at prices much lower than are asked for non-ir-
rigated land in older countries.

Forty Alfalfa Crops From One Field

Farmers near Lethbridge, Alberta, have just finished
cutting their fortieth crop of Alfalfa from one field. It
was planted in 1901 and gave two cuttings the following
season, and three cuttings every year since. The advan-
tage of an alfalfa crop, in irrigated districts suitable to its
cultivation, over a grain crop requiring seeding, threshing etc.
every year is very apparent.

Lumber Trade Reflects Prosperity

Not for many months has activity in the lumber
trade been so pronounced as at present. Dealers are stock-
ing up for the big demand which will undoubtedly accom-
pany the harvesting of Western Canada's greatest crop.
Reports from lumbering centres in British Columbia indi-
cate a pronounced revival of business there on account of
the demand from the prairies.

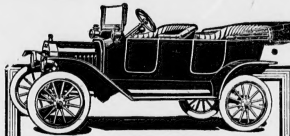
Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the
Gleichen district, all but 33 acres
broken and 150 now in crop. There
is a good house, stable and three
granaries on the property, as well
as five horses a number of pigs and
about 200 chickens all of which is
offered at \$10,000, \$1,000 cash
down required and balance on easy
payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office,
Gleichen.

The best survivors of the Stamp-
ede are obtainable at R. A. Bird's
photo gallery.



"MADE IN CANADA" ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, On-
tario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring Car \$630

No Special-features included in this year's
equipment, otherwise cars are fully equip-
ped. Place your order early to ensure de-
livery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

PALACE HOTEL



New Open Under New Management

—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give
the travelling public first-class
accommodation

OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best
of seasoned oak. Buy your rafts and cavers from us and
get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy
elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for
STRENGTH and we guarantee the latter.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is:
"Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the
OIL MAN
He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtain-
able—That's why."

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not seasonally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely
demonstrated its success beyond intelligible dispute.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements 50%
interest; no principal payment at end of first or second year, and no
water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
record. Get full particulars from

F. K. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
You'll be provoked at yourself the
day after the fire that sweeps a-
way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
await your answer.



Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for
FAT CATTLE

and

FAT HOGS

at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on
Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta
Phones, Residence R401; Ranch R503
or M1388, Grain Exchange, Calgary Alta.

Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

—O—

Having purchased the business con-
ducted under the name of Rowe,
Rowe & Rowe I am prepared to
give the very best attention to all
former customers and invite all
others to call and see me whenever
they require anything in Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist in

Wall Paper Hanging, Palating of all kinds

THE SHOOTING SEASON OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

Duck Hunter's will do well to look over our stock before buying. We have Single barrel Shot Guns, from \$9.00 up

Double Barrel Guns From \$15 to \$65.



Dominion, Sovereign and Regal Shells
Peters and Nitro Club at Lowest Prices.
Cartridge Vests and Belts, Duck Calls, Gun
Cases, etc. Everything for the Hunter.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1915 at
G. F. Taylor's & Co.'s Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28063 Baron Chimes (0) b. h. foal 1896; by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3140, etc.
Baron Chimes 28063, time 2:10 (sire of 8 in the 2:30 class) by Chimes (sire of 81 in the 2:30 list and 4 in the 2:00 list) he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 2:30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Bran who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion; Am V 2:15; Grace B 2:24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7204; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.
TERMS—\$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1916.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,063 is described as follows: Bred standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1896, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

Picture Framing Photography

R. A. BIRD
Photographer

Has taken over the Gleichen Photo studio and will be in Gleichen every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and at Bassano Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

All Work Guaranteed.
See his work in enlarging, amateur finishing and Professional work.

**Gleichen and
Bassano**

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

Special
Order
Tailoring



Genuine
Semi-ready
Tailoring

Suits Made to Order in Four Days

300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespun—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

We have secured the sole right to sell Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—hand-tailored clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring—20 different styles in the Album of Fashion.

It takes exactly four days at the shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from \$18 up.

The Hicks Trading Co.
GLEICHEN, - ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything in this line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

POST OFFICE CAFE

Cakes, Pies and Doughnuts
Special orders taken for
Sunday cooking

Regular Meal Hours: Short orders at
anytime. Meal tickets 21 meals \$6

White help only employed.

W. J. DODDS, Proprietor

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

R. A. JOHNSTON
...Auctioneer...

Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
enter Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table takes effect next Sunday, May 30th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 15—west bound—	2.02
" 515—west bound—	8.45
" 3—west bound—	13.55
" 14—east bound—	24.08
" 4—east bound—	15.50
" 516—east bound—	21.00

BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO KEEP THE YOUTH ON THE FARM

USE THE SCHOOL HOUSE FOR THE FARMERS' CLUB

The Rural Church and the School Should be Reconstructed with the Purpose in View of Restoring a Normal Social Life, Which is now Believed to be Generally Lacking

Many changes have taken place in Canadian farming conditions during the past fifty years, and not the least among these changes is that in connection with the social life in the rural community. Time was when the farmer's son seemed to be quite content to remain upon the farm and follow in the footsteps of his father, plowing and tilling the soil and sowing the seed in the springtime, and gathering the harvest in autumn. During later years there has been a decided downward movement of young people from the country, which is still going on in spite of the "Back to the Land" and "Stay on the Farm" campaigns which in various quarters have recently been in evidence. There have been numerous reasons assigned for the change, no one of which fully explains the cause of the trend. Perhaps the most important factor in bringing about the change is an economic one, but it is quite probable that it is something the same as is familiarly known in medical parlance as a complication of diseases, or, in other words, a combination of circumstances and conditions have led many of our brightest and best farm boys and girls to the city. There are bright and shining examples of those who have made good, but there are many others of those who go, who often leave better homes than they find in the city, often perform harder tasks than at home, often endure hardships, privation and financial embarrassment, all for the sake of the something in the city which seems to be lacking in country life. It may be that the younger people in the country place too high a value on the glitters and glamours of city life, and do not appreciate the true value of the possibilities and opportunities of country life. There is abundant beauty and interest in nature surrounding those who dwell in the country, but with many, all nature is so intimately blended with the social life of the city that it cannot be looked upon with pleasure. With many, too, these possibilities have never been awakened.

Trained to do so, the country youth would look upon nature differently. The place and time to exert an influence in this direction is the public school when the children are young. The teaching should be done, too, by better paid, and consequently less migratory teachers than we now have in many of our country schools, who should be qualified to give the country boy and girl the best of the training for life in the country. The children should be trained to live a fuller and richer life as well as taught to read and write. This is something for the parents themselves to consider and act upon, and which should not be left entirely to the school.

The opportunities for social recreation and enjoyment in rural parts are often undeveloped and almost entirely neglected. It should be remembered by the parents that young people are young people whether they are found in the city or in the country, and they should be given a good time as well as those in the city. They like to mingle with their fellows, and opportunity should be given for them to do so. The country homes should be thrown open more frequently to young people's gatherings, and the children should be encouraged to seek their fortune in the city, have dissolved the rural household and undermined the traditional country home. So far there has been little in the way of reconstruction. Without a reconstruction of the rural household, cannot be made a social life. The child should be retrained with the purpose in view of restoring a normal social life, which would mean the building of a new country home in which the son would succeed the father, and the daughter be contented with the life of the country. This should be accompanied by an economic change, and the farmer must learn by better educational methods, by contact with his successful neighbors, and by demonstration, how to improve the quality and quantity of the products from his farm while maintaining or increasing the fertility of his soil. Better methods of agriculture and of business co-operation will relieve the industrial and economic elements of the situation, while an awakened church, an improved and more often used school, and a richer and more inspiring country life would tend to make social conditions contrasts rather than centrifugal forces would hasten the day when the farmer will be recognized as of the true aristocracy of the nation.—F. C. Nunick, agriculturist, commission of conservation, Ottawa, in Family Herald, Montreal.

New English Saving Plan

Lloyds Bank Now Accepts Deposits as Small as Twenty-four Cents

The latest departure of Lloyds Bank in offering facilities at all of its 830 branches in England and Wales for the deposit of small savings from one shilling upwards will be watched with great interest by bankers generally. Hitherto savings banks have been regarded as semipatriotic institutions, where the expenses oblige a small chance of profit.

It is not expected that much business of the savings bank kind will be done in London, one difficulty being the necessity of keeping open till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening to meet the convenience of depositors. But it is quite likely that the branches outside London, and other than those of the old Wilts and Dorset, may get considerable custom.

So far as can be ascertained on inquiry, the allowance to depositors will not be fixed, but will vary in accordance with the value of money. For the present it is to be the deposit rate of country banks, which is now 3½ per cent., as against the 2 per cent. allowed by London institutions. As regards withdrawals, they will be permitted without notice up to £20, but for amounts of £25 and upwards ten days' notice will be required.

A high official at the head offices of Lloyds in Lombard street explained

centre from which light, joy and happiness radiate. Let the home be thrown open occasionally in order that the young people may entertain their friends.

Clean and wholesome sport, indulged in to a reasonable extent, is as good for the country boys and girls as for those who live in the city. The writer has heard some strenuous protests registered when the boys would go to the circus or to a football or baseball match. Why should they not go once in a while? Is it not better that they should have a day off now and then, and as a result, be more cheerful on the farm than they should be deprived of all forms of sport until they are old enough to say for themselves what they shall do, and then have them leave home to stay away for good.

Playgrounds and recreation centres, organized for adults as well as for children, are appearing everywhere. It has been found that play is not only a means of happiness, but is essential as a means of a strong physical and mental development, and also serves to break up the routine of institutional life. Activity along these lines has been, so far, confined largely to cities, but one day these things will receive attention by those who dwell in rural parts.

Places of informal association have a greater value in socializing than the appointed meeting places of the people. In recent social surveys it has been discovered that the places of casual meeting are almost exclusively places of business, such as stores, barber shops, mills, blacksmith shops, elevators, or places of necessity as the railway station and post office. These casual meetings in the country are, it must be admitted, a wholly insufficient socializing experience. It is but enough for the men but it is much worse for the women. They, in many instances, are deeply in the rut of "stay at home." Replies to an enquiry recently conducted in the United States indicate that while some farm women are cheerful, happy and contented, many complain bitterly about the long hours, isolation and lack of social recreation found on the farm.

Why should the school houses be used only a few hours each day by the children? There is no reason why they should not be the farmers' club houses and form the social centres of the country. They are built and paid for and all ready for use. The places of business one hears nothing but economic commonplaces and as the substance of conversation and discussion is conditional by environment, the meeting in the school for social, literary, and musical purposes would certainly have an elevating influence upon those participating.

Economic processes have had much to do in bringing about the condition of affairs so complained of today. The tendency of farmers to retire to the city, and the departure of the young people to seek their fortune in the city, have dissolved the rural household and undermined the traditional country home. So far there has been little in the way of reconstruction. Without a reconstruction of the rural household, cannot be made a social life. The child should be retrained with the purpose in view of restoring a normal social life, which would mean the building of a new country home in which the son would succeed the father, and the daughter be contented with the life of the country. This should be accompanied by an economic change, and the farmer must learn by better educational methods, by contact with his successful neighbors, and by demonstration, how to improve the quality and quantity of the products from his farm while maintaining or increasing the fertility of his soil. Better methods of agriculture and of business co-operation will relieve the industrial and economic elements of the situation, while an awakened church, an improved and more often used school, and a richer and more inspiring country life would tend to make social conditions contrasts rather than centrifugal forces would hasten the day when the farmer will be recognized as of the true aristocracy of the nation.—F. C. Nunick, agriculturist, commission of conservation, Ottawa, in Family Herald, Montreal.

that the new scheme was not put offward to capture depositors or business from other banks.

"The idea at the root of the scheme," he said, "is to encourage those whose earnings are now larger than usual to save part of their extra income, so that if employment should slacken and wages sink in the future, they may have something in hand with which to meet these contingencies."

Watering Destroys Road
Watering the roads keeps down the dust so long as the moisture remains, but the constant application of water washes away the valuable binding material, and makes repairs necessary.

Watering the road means, in any case, that all night long and all day Sunday the disease-laden dust is blown about, causing eye, throat and tubercular troubles, as well as destroying flowers, shrubbery, fruit, and shrubbery, etc.

Oiling the road eliminates the dust, hardens and makes the road practically waterproof, retaining the precious binding material on the road, where it belongs, thus extending the life of the road and cutting out largely the cost of repairs.

Oiling the road means that it actually costs less than watering, according to experience, and every gallon of oil used makes the road permanently better. It is like eating your cake and yet having it.—Municipal World.

To Control Drifting Soils

Drifting Soils May Be Held by Crop Rotations

This is a very serious problem in some localities. Under the present method of grain farming in Western Canada the problem of controlling drifting soils is increasing. Summer fallowing and grain cropping reduce the humus content in the soil and change a productive soil into one subject to drifting. A test made by the department of soils at the Manitoba Agricultural college, shows that a soil which had been cultivated for 30 years had lost 18 per cent. of the humus. There are also other very injurious conditions resulting from this reduction of humus.

The only permanent method of preventing soils from drifting is to restore and in some cases increase the humus content. This can be done by following a proper crop rotation and returning all manure, stubble and straw to the land. As it is usually not advisable for a farmer to seed down to grass or clover all his land, the soil may be subject to drifting, he must look for other means of treatment.

Watch the summer fallow. If soil subject to wind must be fallowed, the plowing had better be done as late as possible and still before the weed seeds are mature, say from June 20 to July 1. The fallow should be a mixture of the two at the rate of two or three pecks per acre. When the grain is well started allow it to be pastured off. The tramping of the stock will pack the land and the roots of the crop will hold the soil in place. If the soil is a light sandy loam, and quite subject to drifting, the crop may be drilled in the stubble the following spring or the land may be disc and then seeded. Corn, roots or any such crop which takes the place of the summer fallow, will prevent drifting by keeping the ground covered. The area of summer fallow should be practiced with great care on such land.

Do not plow the land any oftener than absolutely necessary. If the land has been in grain one year it is often advisable to disc in the fall and spring and then follow with a summer fallow. There is one objection to this method, but, nevertheless, better results are often secured. In fact, too much tillage is often the cause for soil drifting. Great care must be exercised in harrowing grain after it is up on such soil. A thin layer of straw or litter spread over the field in the spring after the crop has been seeded will check the drifting. Any such material used as a top dressing will also tend to increase the humus in the soil, and in that way have a very desirable result. The area of summer fallow can be treated in this way will be limited by the amount of material.

It is also advisable when seeding, to drill at right angles to the strong winds. The direction from which the strong winds come will vary in some localities, but they are usually from the southwest, west or northwest, so it is best to drill north and south if the shape of the field will permit. A study of the records of the wind velocity showed for April that the strongest wind was 40 miles an hour, and from the west, for May, that the strongest wind was 50 miles an hour from the southwest.

Tree planting also has a direct bearing on this problem, as every tree planted on the prairie tends to check the wind velocity to a certain extent, and as the country becomes older the trees will be of great value.

As already stated, the only permanent method of overcoming this problem is by crop rotation and mixed farming, which, after all, is the one permanent method of farming.

Danger From Lightning

Where Not to Stand During a Thunder Storm

Ohio reports 35 thunder storms last year, and 52 deaths resulting therefrom. From an investigation into attendant circumstances the following suggestions are sent out by the State Agricultural college as worthy of attention during electrical storms:

1. It is not safe to stand in a doorway.
2. It is not safe to stand near a stove.
3. Do not stand near wire fences.
4. Do not stand near wire fences. In connection with this latter caution should be noted that 95 per cent. of the cattle killed by lightning were struck when standing near wire fences. It is possible to insure protection from this danger by running wires into the ground from the fence every three or four rods.

Another fact of interest is that a building properly rodged is not so likely to be struck. Of the 654 fires in one year resulting from lightning only one of the burned buildings was properly rodged, or had any rods at all. This evidence is further supported by the report of an insurance company which mentions \$5,000,000 on fire insurance and not a single loss from buildings properly rodged.

Scientists distinguished two kinds of electrical discharges. One type occurs when there is but a single cloud layer, and the discharge is between this cloud and the atmosphere of the earth. The other type is found when there are two cloud layers and the discharge is between them. The single-layer discharge is almost invariably carried off by rods; but the double-layer is not so readily conducted. Rods may be used, but they will be ineffective if the buildings without insulation, but the ends must reach down to moist earth in order to act properly.

New Territory North of Siberia

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers, Taimyr and Vaigatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?"
"I never found a girl who would have me."
"Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."—Sketch.

Back to the Farm They Admit Country's Guilt

The Jaded City Man Finds New Hope and Interest in the Return to Rural Life

"What's this I hear about your giving up your law practice in this city?" asked one prospective looking man of another. "Got something better?"

"Better?" laughed the other. "I'm going to be a farmer." "Quit your job!" responded the first man. "You must have been making money on the street, you're getting so independent in your words." "I'm getting independent in my rights," spoke the second man. "And I mean it when I say I'm going to be a farmer. It seems like a step down to some of you folks, but, take it from me, the farmer is going to tell you folks where to get on and get off, in the time to come."

"I was raised on a farm," said the first man. "It was a permanent cure. No farming for me! It's a dog's life. What's your wife say to it?" "She's with me heart and soul. You see, we were raised on farms, too—and under the old methods of farming, when a man was an overworked slave and a woman was valued only according to the amount of strength and time she could put into her job as a farmer's wife. I remember it all very well. It's killing to everything that's finest in a human being. To this day I have the sight of an onion bed. I had to weed out onions when I was a kid."

"My mother," went on the other, ignoring the interruption, "determined that none of her children should be farmers. She desired herself every-thing in order that we might be educated in professions that would provide a living in the city. We were sent away to boarding schools and we got old enough. The girls became good teachers. I have a brother who is a doctor, and I am a lawyer."

"My brother is making a bare living as a doctor and has to contend for business with 'steep other doctors in his specialty and there are more of 'em coming every year. And he must have money to keep up in his profession, and orgh he puts up a good front, I know it's practically a hand-to-mouth existence he has."

"Both of my sisters are teaching and how very promise of a crummy old mud-hole."

"I've got a fairly good practice, but it is taking every ounce of my energy to keep it and get enough out of it to live decently and educate our children. Like my doctor brother, it's day and night work for me. I wasn't cut out for a lawyer and there's no time to be a doctor. And we have both decided that if we put the same amount of time and energy into up-to-date farming, we'll have something to bank on for old age. So we've been quietly buying up farm property in our old home territory and we're making dirt cheap we can get it—and we've been studying everything pertaining to farming—including marketing the goods, for the past two years. Now we're ready to pull up stakes and take direct charge of our properties on a business basis, keeping the correct superintendent very employed right along."

"But we're not going back to farming under the old heart-breaking conditions. We expect to work, but not to work any harder than we've worked in the city. And we're taking city conditions into account. We're not going to be a farmer and we're not going to be a doctor. And we have both decided that if we put the same amount of time and energy into up-to-date farming, we'll have something to bank on for old age. So we've been quietly buying up farm property in our old home territory and we're making dirt cheap we can get it—and we've been studying everything pertaining to farming—including marketing the goods, for the past two years. Now we're ready to pull up stakes and take direct charge of our properties on a business basis, keeping the correct superintendent very employed right along."

"There is no gas in our locality, but my wife will use a gas stove and we shall heat partly with gas. There are firms providing machinery that makes gas just for such uses as ours will be. One can also buy little electric light plants for country or farm use, at about the same price as a few years ago. Manufacturers are beginning to show the farmer how he can be happy and comfortable in his home. One can also have a bathroom and running hot and cold water in a farmhouse these days, and there are a pile tanks for sewage."

"I estimate an initial cost of something like \$1,500 to make our farm home comfortable; but I consider it capital well invested, paying dividends in my wife's well being, if nothing else."

"Our children are getting an all-around education. The girls are well educated and the boys are anxious to take a course in the state agricultural college—and they're going to have it if it takes my last cent."

"I don't expect to ever be a millionaire, but I calculate that we'll all have enough to live on and pay a little by, and we'll be living a clean and wholesome life, more nearly such as Nature intended for human beings."

"Sounds good," croaked the first man, pessimistically, "but I'm willing to let you do it."—Edna K. Woolley, in Kansas City Star.

Spies to Catch Spies

Turkey Has a Spy System Which is All Its Own

Turkey boasts of more spies to the square mile than any other country. The peculiar thing about these spies is that they themselves cannot be trusted, so that a regular chain of spies is the result. There are spies, to spy upon the spies.

The government officials have their own spies to watch other people; but even the great authorities themselves are already being spied upon. What is more, the method of spying is quite open, for spies will stand by wherever two or three foreigners are gathered together, and listen to the conversation. Visitors to Turkey naturally get worried over such attention, especially when it might be their bad luck to be followed about for weeks or months.

The "uninitiated" visitor who usually receives the most attention, since he or she will carry on conversation in a quiet undertone. The person who knows Turkey converses in a loud tone for all and sundry—the spies especially—to hear that he is only engaged in pleasure or legitimate business.

Politics are naturally given a back seat to avoid unnecessary trouble.—Answers.

The Canadians are making a record in the European war. Their bravery and feats are enough to make us feel proud of our neighbor and of the American atmosphere which is inspiring their deeds.—Baltimore Star.

Prussian Lays Blame for the European War on the Fatherland

A certain bold Prussian, name unknown, born by his own confession, "on German soil, of German parents, German in language and sentiment, who loves his country better and more than any other," has recently written a startling book called "J'accuse von Einem Deutschen." The book has, for obvious reasons, been published in Switzerland. The title of two languages was evidently suggested by Zola's famous accusation which brought about the public trial of the Dreyfus case. The book appeared in Germany, where it enjoyed a large secret circulation, in spite of the efforts of the government to confiscate it. The first authentic account of "J'accuse" von "Einem Deutschen" has been written by one Gordon-Smith for the New York Tribune. He writes in part as follows:

The author not only writes as a German, but thinks as one. His reasoning is that of a German dialectician. It is written by the author not against, but for Germany.

He is a German Liberal. What he says does not differ sensibly from the language we are accustomed to hear from the leading organs of the German Liberal press. The Frankfurter Zeitung or the Berliner Tageblatt, before the war, it is difficult to understand their complete "volte-face."

Perhaps if they were free to write as they please we might hear a different language from that they now employ. The author of "J'accuse" has at any rate preserved his independence and remained master of his ideas and of his pen.

He declares—and proves—that the war was plotted, prepared and declared by the German military party. It had its precursors and its prophets; General Bernhardi, Treitschke, Frobenius and others. He shows the methods used to work on public opinion, to keep it in a state of constant agitation, to make it impossible to obtain the introduction of international arbitration and the reduction of armaments by the czar, Nicholas II., and proves to demonstration that this effort shipwrecked on the unyielding opposition of Germany and Austria. He climaxed the loyal cooperation of the other powers, great and small.

The writer proves that Great Britain was untiring in her attempts to bring about a simultaneous reduction of armaments, but the Berlin cabinet refused to entertain these proposals. Why? The author of "J'accuse" gives the reason without hesitation, "because of all the powers in European Germany alone was plotting and preparing war."

And why did she want war? The empire was enjoying an unexampled period of economic progress and prosperity. It was known to be the strongest power in Europe, and every body bowed to its will. It developed unceasingly its power, its riches, and its force. No one dared to face it resolutely. This was seen during the Balkan wars and the Balkan wars. No one dared to attack it. No one had the courage or even the desire.

But a powerful party in the empire dreamed of a still greater omnipotence and it managed to make a great people, laborious, intelligent and, at the best, peaceful, believe that the war was a "Befreiungskrieg," a war of liberation, like that waged a century before against Napoleon. A war of liberation from what?—from whom? This question will never find an answer.

He examines, in the light of all the documents published up to the present time, the action of Austria, of Germany, of Russia, of England, and of France. For him no doubt subsists. The German chancellor seized upon the crime of Sarajevo to let loose on Europe a war already decided on in principle by the new military law, which brought to its maximum the armed force of Germany, having then had his complete application. He then sums up the sordid arguments contained in the powerfully written pages of his book by affirming that "Germany and Austria are responsible for the European war which they provoked knowingly and with premeditation."

The terrible massacre goes on without result, piling up daily fresh mountains of corpses, fresh ruin and devastation. An end must be made to this. The people must impose peace. The author, however, demands that it shall be a real peace, and not a mere truce. No clause of the treaty of peace shall constitute an act of violence, a germ of future conflicts. The people must unite, but there must be no annexation. Standing armies are reduced to the numbers necessary to prevent and defeat the bellicose enterprises of the peoples who do not adhere to this accord. Europe has need of a long period of security to undertake the work of binding up her wounds and extinguishing the hatreds to which the unpardonable aggression of Germany has given rise.

Facts About Canada

400,000,000 Acres of Good Land is Untouched

Canada is 18 times as large as Germany, 18 times the size of France, 30 times the United Kingdom, twice the size of India, 33 times the size of Italy, almost as large as the whole of Europe.

Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska. (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673.) Canada's area is 2,338,935,395 acres. In 1867, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 652,148 square miles. Now the Dominion parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles, in nine provinces.

Canada's land area, excluding the large detached parts in Dublin and the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange. "Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh tonight."

"Try," was the rejoinder.

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant—Yes, mum. Sure, Oi used to be a child meself.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES POLICY OF CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

PLANS TO STIMULATE OUR AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The Scheme Involves the Organization of an Intelligence System for the Assistance of Farmers, and the Co-operation of all Interests in the Development of the Live Stock Trade

Following the announcement which appeared in the press that Hon. Martin Burrell had initiated a comprehensive markets propaganda in the livestock branch of his department, an explanation respecting the details of that policy will be of interest. The scheme involves: "1" The organization of an intelligence system; "2" The organization of the farmers for co-operative action in selling; "3" Promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality; and "4" The co-operation of all interests in the development of our livestock trade.

The intelligence system to be organized will provide for statistics of animal population and of production. To accomplish this, there will be co-operation with the census branch of the agricultural departments of the provincial governments.

The work will cover information of such an intimate character, supply of feed, conditions of stock, marketing, is probable and the available supplies and where they are. Information regarding the home and foreign markets will be collected and this information will be disseminated among producers.

Splendid results have already been achieved in the organization of farmers for co-operative action in selling, in the system already in force in the handling of eggs in Prince Edward Island, and the policy adopted last year in selling wool. The former scheme was a success in that it secured the wool co-operative selling plan, it is hoped to devise improvements which will secure for the producer the commercial advantages of deferred sale when the markets warrant

it of the produce. It is now proposed to initiate the co-operative sale of livestock, lambs, hogs and cattle in accordance with principles followed in similar work already undertaken. It is not intended to involve the department in any commercial obligation, the farmers' association assuming all and complete responsibility in the transaction of their own business and ultimately in the executive administration of their organization.

It is recognized that the sale of produce on flat rate basis for example in the case of hogs, invariably inflicts a penalty on the progressive farmer and affords a premium for low grade goods. The department believes it is possible to favorably influence buyers and merchants toward the acceptance of standards and the rating of prices on the basis of market merit. Such an effective means of solving the problem of the progressive farmer and affording a premium for low grade goods. The department will inaugurate a plan for the promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality. In its policy of co-operation the department will act as a medium for adjustment of differences between the producer on the one hand and packing, transportation and financial interests on the other, and an organization for co-operation of these industrial bodies to stimulate our agricultural trade. The market policy of the livestock branch operated in accordance with the principles of the S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner. He will be assisted by R. S. Hamer, T. R. Arsell and W. A. Brown, at present heads of the cattle, sheep and swine and poultry departments.

After the War

Farming Should be Made More Attractive and Profitable to Encourage Rural Development

The production of a large emigration to Canada from Europe when the war is over is an additional reason for taking stock of agricultural conditions in the Dominion. That Canada offers abundant productive employment if the necessary machinery can be set in motion is patent to everybody with even a slight knowledge of this country's resources. And having agreed that there will be a heavy immigration and that we can find room for all who come, the present is the time to consider the question of the class of immigrants who are likely to seek here a new life, their ability financially and by experience to adapt themselves in a manner that will work out successfully under the conditions which they will be called upon to meet.

Pioneering as a general thing is overdue, the results coming slowly, even those that start with a fair amount of capital and backed by experience, but nature is generous here, and provided all other things are equal, the industrious newcomers should find themselves making good progress. If there are conditions, however, which tend to retard agricultural progress and help to discourage the struggling worker, the present is the time to discover such influences and endeavor to abate their possible effects. We look upon this country as a land favoring men of small means, possessing will-power and a capacity for hard work, and for such there is room for many hundreds of thousands. Experience teaches, however, that simply dumping people on the land is not always sufficient. This country, like every young community, has its own peculiar problems to work out for itself, though in the present instance what is certain aspects of nation-wide significance. For instance, it is essential that the cost of production should bear no undue handicaps and that whatever has militated against a more rapid extension of the cultivated area in the west should be discovered and the faults remedied as far as possible. If rural development has not been sufficiently rapid in the past, what is to make farming more attractive and more profitable in the future? There is no lack of confidence in the country, yet the results have not met with the expectations of governments and astute corporations. In these days of inquiries and commissions, could not such a simple and yet vital matter be made a subject for investigation before this new immigration rush commences? Almost any man on the street will tell you what is wrong, and the next man will emphatically advance some entirely different cause—but that is getting us nowhere.—Saskatoon Star.

Since mining first commenced in Alaska in 1880 that country has produced \$286,000,000 worth of minerals, of which \$224,000,000 has been in gold, \$20,000,000 in copper, \$2,000,000 in silver, and the balance in coal, tin, lead, petroleum, etc. Last year the total mineral output of Alaska was \$19,248,000 as compared with \$19,416,000 in 1913. Uncle Sam, who bought Alaska from Russia for a mere song, certainly got a bargain.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

A witty Irishman once invited to a large dinner party in Dublin in the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange. "Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh tonight."

"Try," was the rejoinder.

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant—Yes, mum. Sure, Oi used to be a child meself.

Winter Rye

Has a Valuable Place as a Cereal or as a Fodder Crop

The growing of winter rye has not as yet received much attention in Saskatchewan. The department of agriculture does not recommend that it be used to displace any of the crops already grown, but believes that it can, with advantage, be planted to these crops now having a regular place in our system of farming. The advantages which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye, as an additional grain crop, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summer crops, such as corn, rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring-sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and rank growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes its growth early in May or June, the crop is well developed before the arrival of droughts, so that in place of decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals, it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise would, thereby securing it at a lower rate of pay.

6. A field of winter rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in this country. If sown early, the crop may safely be pastured in the fall, and unless stock weed or other winter annual weeds are present, early spring pasturage will not cause injury. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and will generally yield more per acre than any other hay crop. When grown for this purpose two crops can usually be cut in the one season.

7. Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers sow a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be sown as imported seed will often winter kill.

If interested in this subject, write the department of agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

To the Land

How to Settle Vast Areas of Vacant Land is the Chief National Problem

The settlement of Canada's vacant lands, an effective means of solving the unemployment and immigration problems finds increasing favor in influential quarters. As Industrial Canada, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, says: "There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. How to secure from these vast areas the production of

Just a Little War News

From Strathmore comes the word that "Jock" MacKenzie, proprietor of the Strathmore Standard has joined the soldier boys and wants to fight. Well now, Jock, if this is right, we never thought for a moment when we took you off the Morning Albertan at Calgary and got you into the trouble of printing the Standard that you were a fighting man and would come to an end like this. Still, us Canucks really don't know Scotch yet. God bless you, Jock. We always kinder liked you and hope that you will rise from the lieutenant job to be—Commander John MacKenzie.

Our old friend "Chief" Roberts, chief of the Gleichen fire brigade and city police, has just joined the soldiers and is now at Calgary. Well "Jack" the CALL has something to say to you but we will leave it over until the rest of the boys get even with you, believing they will do it before we print again.

Word has been received that "Andy" Tennant, who left here last year to join the Royal Sussex has been transferred to the 43rd Camerons of Winnipeg and is still in England. In a letter to a friend here he states he is in the same battalion as George Purvis and has met many friends from here, including a relative of R. Broderick, at Eastway. "Andy's" present address is Statham, Norfolk, Eng.

It would be interesting to know just how many boys from this district have enlisted. Many of them have been too bashful to sign up their names for publication. The CALL will be pleased to send a copy of this paper each week to the wife, sister or sweetheart of any of our boys.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has issued a very neat pamphlet entitled "Letters from the Front". In looking it over we find that the Commerce has from its staff now enlisted 459 men, of whom 17 were killed in action, 28 wounded, four are missing, three are prisoners and four are suffering from gas fumes and shock—the rest are only doing their best to even up with the enemy for the loss of their comrades. There is certainly much credit due our bank boys. The most interesting part to our readers is that no less than seven boys formerly employed in the bank right here in Gleichen are among those enlisted, and we are pleased to note that they are all reported enjoying the best of health. They are:

Sergeant R. S. Hicks
Private W. J. Stewart
Private R. D. Miles
Private R. J. Forbes
Private W. L. Clarke
Private W. B. MacDuff
Private N. Clement

Word has been received that Charles Marshall is now in the trenches.

According to implement dealers supplies of farm machinery throughout Western Canada have been practically sold out. The season since beginning harvest preparations has been the best in years for implement trade. The demand for binder twine is millions of pounds greater than previous season.

Miss Finnigan arrived a week ago from Kingston, Ontario, and will spend a couple of months visiting her uncle, Mr. John Finnigan.

Tom W. Chittick of South St Paul Minn., representative of Clay Robinson & Co., live Stock Commission Yards, was in town to-day he stated that he would be located permanently in Alberta in future, with headquarters at the Alberta Hotel, Calgary.

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have filed the necessary memorials and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant Company applies for the right to divert two-tenths of one cubic foot of water per second from the Bow River, through the works already constructed, on the Southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 22, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian, for industrial purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said industrial purposes, in the Company's tanks, engines and buildings situated at Barstow.

Dated at Calgary, Alta., this 27th day of August, 1915.
F. W. ALEXANDER,
Division Engineer,
Applicant.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Tax Enforcement Return of the town of Gleichen was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the court of confirmation held at Gleichen on the 16th day of September 1914 and unless said lands are redeemed on or before the 16th day of September 1915 the same will be absolutely forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Lots	Block	Plan No.
9 to 11	1	249B
34 to 35	1	"
39 to 40	1	"
5 to 7	2	"
8 to 15	2	"
21 to 25	2	"
34 to 37	2	"
1	4	"
7 to 12	4	"
8 to 10	5	283K
1 to 2	6	752N
4 to 9	7	"
6 to 7	8	"
38 to 40	10	"
4 to 18	11	"
21 to 40	11	"
8	18	2250A.J.
2 to 3	19	"
11 to 14	19	"
3 to 4	20	"
8	20	"
18 to 23	20	"
28	20	"
7	13	908X
1 to 3	15	4165A.D.
16 to 17	G	"
4 to 7	H	"
8 to 11	M	"
16 to 17	A	5345N
16 to 17	B	"
8	D	"
11	20	2250A.J.

Dated this tenth day of August 1915.

PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-treasurer,
Town of Gleichen.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of William Greig Smith, late of near McGregor, in the Province of Alberta, ranchman deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named William Greig Smith, who died on the 28th day of December, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned Administrator of his estate by the 10th day of October, 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or of which have been brought to its knowledge.

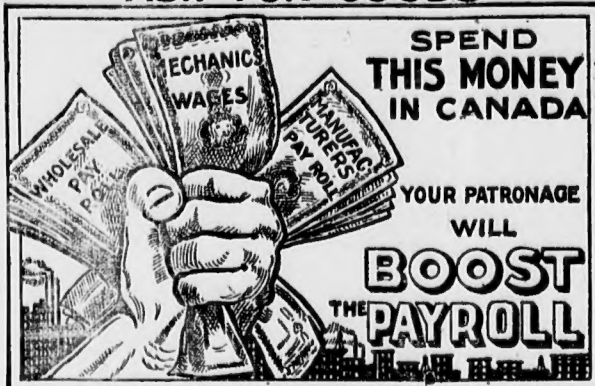
Dated this 10th day of August 1915.
THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Canada Life Building, 23
Calgary, Alberta.

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

ASK FOR GOODS



HELP IT BY BUYING AT HOME
The Home Town Sinks When You Send Your Dollars Away

Farmers can speak of the early days, of the raw land that was broken, the passing of the years, and finally the gradual growth of the nearby town or village. Then, one day, a farmer received a catalogue from some mail order concern—a veritable store between covers. He sent his order away and his money, and also incited others—neighbors—to club with him for a similar purpose. He forgot—or did not think of the early days of struggle, of how thrifty the little village had been; how the merchants were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year. This went on, and gradually things got worse. You see the dollars were always going away—never staying at home. The village merchants had to reduce their stocks because their businesses were going down since so little money was in local circulation.

Folks said: "Why, Jones, has nothing in his store we need, yet he says that we ruin the community by sending money away. If he has not the stock how can we help sending away." Left-handed logic, that! Jones could not stock the goods because he could not afford to. Finally, Jones, and one by one the other local merchants, moved away to some other centre where things looked better. When some commodity was wanted in a hurry, it was very hard to get it locally. What else could you expect.

A REAL WINNER

Then, slowly but surely, like a ship going down to the bottom, the little town or village went down, down, bearing with it the school, church, local library and social hall.

A REAL WINNER

A Sign That Pulled Business For a Hardware Merchant

A few months ago a leading hardware dealer in a Canadian town found his sales were falling off badly. He did not become cast down but set his mind to work to find out the trouble and how he could overcome it. He hit upon the following display card as a first aid to this end:

We Are Going to Make
"BUSINESS AS USUAL"
Selling Goods

MADE IN CANADA
"WE'LL HOLD WHAT WE HAVE—AND MORE—"
By Selling

MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS"

In telling a customer about it afterwards he said: "I've taken some pretty long chances and made some pretty shrewd guesses in shaping up programmes for this store, and it's been mighty seldom I've lost out, but I think this one is going to be the surest winner I've ever tried. I'm banking on it strongly, and I think we can square our obligations with our neighbors and the citizens of this country by sticking to it. What's more, if every storekeeper in this country will do the same we'll all wipe off a lot of long-drawn-out accounts that have refused to be closed up because we failed to help the fellow that really supports us in our business."

SUSTAIN THE PAYROLL



BY PURCHASING MADE IN CANADA PRODUCTS

THE FACTS OF THE CASE
Red Deer M.P. Cannot Forget His Favorite Theory in War Time

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, recently stated in the House of Commons that the war had proclaimed the National Policy to have been a palpable failure as a revenue producer and a builder up of industry. It is regrettable that Dr. Clark, who combines the gift of picturesque speech with an attractive personality, should not be more careful as to the facts when speaking in the House of Commons. His claim that the National Policy has failed to produce revenue is easily refuted by the returns of the Customs Department which show that, since 1879, when the National Policy was introduced, the customs revenue of the country has increased from \$12,939,540 to \$107,180,578 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. That is, the customs revenue now provides about two-thirds of the total revenue raised by the Dominion Government.

His second statement that the National Policy has failed to develop the industries of Canada is also misleading and untrue. From 1890 to 1910, a period in which both Conservative and Liberal Governments adhered to the National Policy, statistics show the following enormous increases in the production of manufactured goods: Food products, 233 per cent; textiles, 148 per cent; iron and steel 298 per cent; wood products, 153 per cent; paper and printing, 235 per cent; liquors and beverages, 259 per cent; clay, glass and stone products, 153 per cent; metal products, 452 per cent; tobacco products, 350 per cent; vehicles, 334 per cent; hand trades, 1,411 per cent.

Our trade rivals, the manufacturers of the United States, have not the contemptible opinion of our National Policy which is entertained by Dr. Clark. In a special bulletin on foreign trade, published by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States on March 1st, appears the following statement:

"Were it not for its customs tariff the Dominion of Canada, so far as cultivation of trade throwth is concerned, would scarcely be looked upon by Americans as a foreign country. But, as the Dominion is a distinct and separate country from the Republic, the Government of the Dominion naturally aims not only to develop its own resources to its fullest extent, but also, through the influence of a protective customs tariff, to concentrate as much as possible the manufacture within its own borders of the goods which its people require. This devotion to a system of tariff protection on the part of Canada has resulted in the establishment of numerous industries by Canadians and has also induced a large number of American manufacturers to erect branches of their own factories in Canada in order to secure to a larger degree a share of the markets of the Dominion which have grown so rapidly within the past decade."

Every dollar spent for the goods your fellow men make is as important just now as every Canadian bullet sent into the ranks of the enemy.

\$50 REWARD

\$50 reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODHAM,
Indian Agent.

17th

Joseph O'Keefe

Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public.

Offices in
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Klebe's Orchestra

Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for all Occasions
Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.

Bassano, - - Alberta

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

Coming Events

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an astray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of 10c per mile, not to exceed 30 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle during the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 20th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left ribs, Left ribs, Right ribs

499 left ribs, 499 right ribs

Horses branded:

D, right ribs

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Circle tour through Revelstoke & Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for 3 months. \$22 from Calgary.

To Eastern Canada.

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions.

Reduced fares from all points when going to the Expositions.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

When going to the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—The Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
16 R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

See us about having your garden Plowed. We will do it. We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

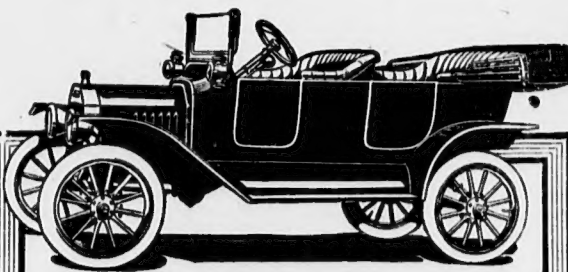
Harvest Goods for Men

We have a full line of requirements for the harvest field in Men's Clothing such as:—

Striped or plain bib overalls from \$1.00 to 1.50
Good hard wearing shirts from 75 cts. to 1.75
Khaki Pants, good quality from 1.50 to 2.50
Whipcord pants at 3.75 Work socks from 15 cts. to 35 cts.
Underwear from 1.00 per suit upwards.
Straw Hats, wide brim 20cts. Harvest gloves from 75c. up.
Harvest Shoes, mule hide at 2.65 to 3.25
Felt hats from 1.50 to 2.50 Also a nice line of shooting coats

.....Give Us A Call.....

THE HICK'S TRADING Co.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$580

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

